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The Orchadian

Official Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.

Dendrobium speciosum 'White Tower' - Image by Roslyn Capell

The Orchadian

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Editorial

I am pleased to be the new edtior of *The Orchadian*. My intent is to ensure that this publication will be for the members, with more cultural information. Also club reports including show reports and orchid field trips.

The new format is similar to that used previously and based on advice and comments from various members. The margins are set to allow binding of the volumes. The font change is to improve readablity for our members.

Nomenclature is a means of communication and language for us to understand each other. The basic nomenclature should conform with the nomenclature in Plants of the World on Line (POWO) and the RHS Orchid Hybrid register. Names that are listed in POWO as accepted or synonyms are acceptable. On page 469, a list of the accepted names, is provided, where synonyms are used in the articles.

Both the accepted names synonyms need to be permitted to enable informed debate.

I will also be willing to help write articles where the writer is not confident.

It is your publication so if it is of interest to you it will be of interest to others. The publication will only be as good as the articles the members send me.

Scientific articles will be published but there needs to be a balance.

Unfortunately the reported changes to *Phaius* and *Dendrochilum* were premature. The Orchid Hybrid Advisory Group (RHS) put a hold on these changes to provide for more consultation

The image on the back page of *Erythrorchis cassythoides* was taken of an orchid growing in conjunction with a brush box tree in a car park in Sutherland.

Ian Chalmers orchadian@anos.org.au

President's Message

ANOS Inc. held its 2022 AGM on Saturday 29 October 2022. This AGM was the second meeting held at two or more venues using any technology. In both cases the technology utilised was a Zoom cloud meeting.

Roslyn Capell (NSW) did not re-nominate for the position of secretary. Roslyn held the position of secretary for a period of around 3 years from the 2019 AGM.

Roslyn Capell has been elected as national registrar of judges, by the judging panel, for the 3 year period until the 2025 AGM and/or ANOS conference and show. The national registrar of judges is a position on the council so Roslyn will be remaining on council.

Graham Corbin (QLD) was elected as the secretary. This is Graham's first time on council.

Peter Adams (VIC) was not re-elected to the position of editor. Peter was appointed to fill an editorship casual vacancy for the production of the December 2015 issue of *The Orchadian*. Peter continued to fill the vacancy until the 2016 AGM when he was elected as editor. Peter was the editor of *The Orchadian* for a continuous 7 year period. During this period Peter provided unsurpassed editorial commitment to ANOS Inc. Peter remains on council holding the position of immediate past president.

Ian Chalmers (NSW) was elected as the editor. Ian has previously been the editor of *The Orchadian* for a 2 year period from the 2010 to the 2012 AGM.

Geoff Curry (TAS) and Harry Ashton (WA) did not re-nominate for the ordinary councillor positions that they held during 2021/22 or any other positions. Both considered that their lives had become too busy to devote enough time to the duties of councillor. Before becoming an ordinary councillor at the 2021 AGM Geoff was the conservation officer for a period of around 2 years from the 2019 to the 2021 AGM.

Rick Winch (WA) was elected as an ordinary councillor. Rick has previously been elected and/or appointed to positions of president, immediate past president, secretary and webmaster (currently an unofficial position) for a 9 year period from the 2010 to the 2019 AGM.

Callyn Farrell (NSW/QLD) was re-elected as vice president, David Brewster (VIC) was re-elected as treasurer, Tracey Hinton (VIC) was re-elected as conservation officer, Carole Barnett (NSW) was re-elected as an ordinary councillor (Carole serves as the webmaster), Alan Geddes (TAS) was re-elected as an ordinary councillor, Warren Wilcox (QLD) was re-elected as an ordinary councillor and I [David James (QLD)] was re-elected as president and membership registrar (officer).

I sincerely thank the retiring council position holders, especially Peter Adams, for their time and dedication to the positions and welcome the new and returning council members.

There was one position, that of an ordinary councillor, which was not filled at the 2022 AGM. This postition has subsequently been filled by Leo Davis.

Of recent times *The Orchadian* has had problems with a lack of material being provided by the time the issues should have been published. This has resulted in issues being delayed. I would encourage all subscribers to submit as much material as possible to the editor. Please remember that the editor is not meant to write the content for each issue. They probably should not have to write any of it other than the editorial. They are only meant to publish *The Orchadian*. This becomes a problem when the editor does not have enough material to fill each issue. It is difficult for the editor to go to print if there is not have enough material to fill all the pages of the issue.

I wish all subscribers a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

David James

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AUSTRALIAN AND AUSTRALASIAN NATIVE ORCHIDS AT THE AOC CONFERENCE

Text and photographs by Roslyn Capell
capell666@ozemail.com.au

The 22nd Australian Orchid Council Conference & Show was held at Logan, just south of Brisbane, from 31st August to 4th September 2022. The timing was excellent for *Dendrobium speciosum* and the many plants of this species benched made a stunning visual impact in white and cream and golden yellow. It has been a good year for speciosums and the timing was right for them. There were some impressive mature plants which had several racemes. As well as the benched entries, several displays included *Dendrobium speciosum* and there were two displays which contained only speciosums.

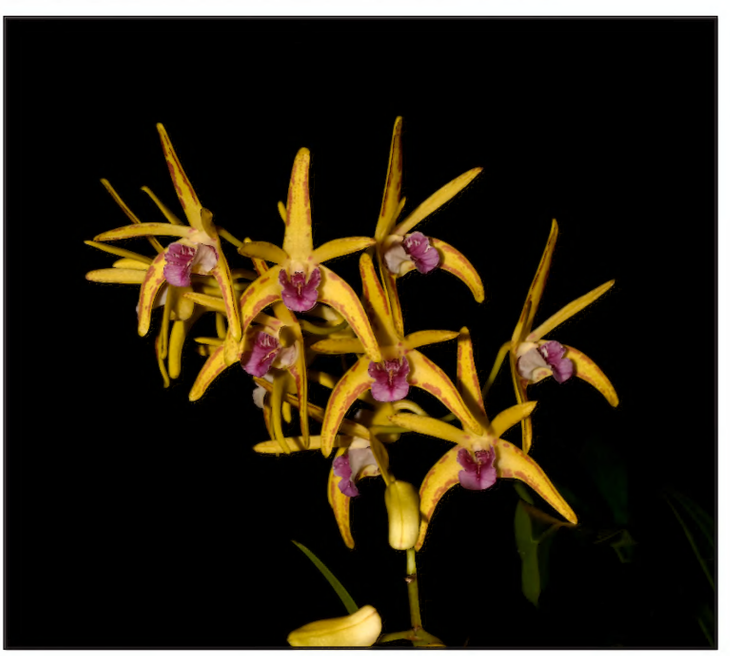
ANOS Inc. sponsored the Champion Australian Native Species and Champion Australian Native Hybrid. Champion Australian Native Species was Tony Blewitt's *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *speciosum* 'National White' x *D. speciosum* var. *boreale* 'Paluma White', which Tony has named 'White Tower', a fitting epithet (cover image). The plant also received an Australian Orchid Council Award of Merit.

Champion Australian Native Hybrid was Ian Brown's *Dendrobium* Dingadee 'Robin' with attractive flowers in rich cream and white, the maroon spots and orange calli in the labellum providing an attractive contrast.

Dendrobium Dingadee 'Robin

Dendrobium Australian Ginger 'Hot One'

Champion *Dendrobium* Hybrid other than Australian native was Robert Reitano's *Dendrobium* Australian Ginger 'Hot One'. This popular section *Rhizobium* primary hybrid between Australia's *D. striolatum* and Papua New Guinea's *D. fuliginosum* is known for colourful flowers, often with spotting as well as stripes, broad segments and generous labellums, and the flowers on this plant possess all those features. The downward-facing non-resupinate flowers of sect. *Rhizobium* dendrobiums are a challenge to photograph, however 'Hot One' is impressive enough to show its qualities even with that limitation.



Dendrobium Yarra Quest

An Australian native orchid was Champion First Flowering Seedling Hybrid: *Dendrobium* Yarra Quest, exhibited by P. Berry. The parents of this plant were *D*. Inquest 'Bender' x *D. speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Daylight Moon' and the hybrid is 61% *D. speciosum*, 23.5% *D. kingianum*, 12.5% *D. tetragonum*, and 3.1% *D. bigibbum.*

There were many fine plants of *Dendrobium speciosum* and a few in particular caught my eye for various reasons. It was interesting to see the well-known *D. speciosum* var. *grandiflorum* cultivars 'Beranghi Gold', 'Creek Aureum' and 'Oh Sugar!' benched alongside some of their progeny, both intra-varietal and inter-varietal. The combination of the already vibrant 'Beranghi Gold' and 'Creek Aureum' produced the famous orange 'Katrina'. There were a few plants of that cross in the show and though not actually orange, they had a particularly rich golden hue that stood out and seemed stronger and more luminous than either of the parents. Having said that, there was also a plant of 'Mt Larcom Gold' x 'Kroombit Gold' that was a deep gold.

Dendrobium speciosum var. *grandiflorum* 'Beranghi Gold'

Dendrobium speciosum var. g*randiflorum* 'Creek Aureum'

Dendrobium speciosum var. *grandiflorum*
('Beranghi Gold' x 'Creek Aureum')

We are now seeing more of the inter-varietal crosses which combine the well-known awarded cultivars of the larger growing varieties *curvicaule*, *speciosum* and *grandiflorum* with the other varieties which have a compact growth habit but often fewer flowers. Some of these intervarietals are proving it was worth

taking the chance and are producing high quality flowers and good flower counts on relatively compact plants, and some of these were on display at the show. The grand champion is an example; it was first prize winner in the class for intervarietals having an average dorsal sepal <30mm. Second in that class was Bruce Vayro's *D. speciosum* var. *boreale* 'Boreale Lassie' x *D. speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Daylight Moon'. Third in the class was K. & A. McGinn's especially floriferous *D. speciosum* var. *pedunculatum* 'Atherton' x *D. speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Daylight Moon' which greeted visitors entering the room and was intriguing because it was so obviously very happy and healthy though growing in what seemed like a very shallow container for its size.

Dendrobium speciosum var. *boreale* 'Boreale Lassie' x *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Daylight Moon'

First prize winner in the section for intervarietals with average dorsal sepal ≥ 30mm was Ian Brown's *D. speciosum* 'Peter' (*D. speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Palmerston' x *D. speciosum* (var. *grandiflorum* 'Oh Sugar!' x var. *speciosum* 'Windermere')) with three pleasingly arched inflorescences of open, well-spaced and well-shaped cream flowers which I found very appealing. Ian told me that this cross was made by Don Cruickshanks and flasked by David Butler. Third prize winner in the same class was another of Ian's plants: *D. speciosum* 'Beranghi Star' (*D. speciosum* var. *grandiflorum* 'Beranghi Gold' x *D. speciosum* var. *blackdownense* 'Mighty Stars').

Dendrobium speciosum 'Peter' (*D. speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Palmerston' x *D. speciosum* (var. *grandiflorum* 'Oh Sugar!' x var. *speciosum* 'Windermere')

Dendrobium speciosum 'Beranghi Star' (var. *blackdownense* 'Mighty Stars' x var. *grandiflorum* 'Beranghi Gold')

Dendrobium speciosum var. *pedunculatum* 'Atherton' x *D. speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Daylight Moon'

Dendrobium speciosum var. *grandiflorum*
('Mt 'Larcom Gold' x Kroombit Gold')

Dendrobium speciosum var. *curvicaule*
('Blew Moon' x 'Daylight Moon')

Dendrobium speciosum var. p*edunculatum* 'Herberton'
x *D. speciosum* var. *grandiflorum* 'Cania Gorge'

Dendrobium speciosum var. *speciosum* 'Heather'
x *D. spciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Daylight Moon'

Dendrobium speciosum var. *hillii* 'Snowdrift'

A neat and floriferous plant of *Dendrobium* Our Native with pale lemon flowers had a prominent position in the ANOS Kabi Group display. The label revealed precise details of its parentage: *Dendrobium johannis* 'Dark Wilderness' x *D. speciosum* var. *speciosum* 'National White'.

There were several sect. *Latouria* hybrids, notable among then being a particularly well grown and flowered mature plant of *Dendrobium* Micro Chip (*D. aberrans* x *D. normanbyense*) benched by Bernie You. This plant received second prize in the Section Latouria class. First in the class was *D. eximium* x *D. finisterrae* which *was* part of the Robertson Orchids display. It is

always interesting to compare the flowers of a primary hybrid with its parents'. The flowers of this one have inherited the desirable larger petals of *D. eximium*, but also seem to have its narrower labellum.

Dendrobium. Our Native (*D. johannis* 'Dark Wilderness' x *D. speciosum* var. *speciosum* 'National White')

Dendrobium Micro Chip

Dendrobium eximium x *D. finisterrae*

As the parent species both have prominent hairs on the backs of their sepals and on the ovary and pedicel, it was probably inevitable that the hybrid would too.

Centrepiece of the Robertson Orchids display was a large plant of *Dendrobium* Hawaii Spectacular and the display also included a plant of *Dendrobium* Roy Tokunaga. The flowers of *D.* Roy Tokunaga *(D. atroviolaceum* x *D. johnsoniae*) sometimes inherit the droopy habit of *D. atroviolaceum* so even when presented on upright inflorescences it can be difficult to see into the flowers, but this plant displayed its flowers well. There was another attractive *D.* Roy Tokunaga at the show, with more colourful flowers, but they were of the droopy kind and as the plant was on the ground in a floor display the colourful flowers were more difficult to see and appreciate.

Dendrobium Roy Tokunaga

There was a plant of *D.* Hawaii Spectacular on the benches which had a particularly rich, velvety red-burgundy labellum. As is typical for the hybrid, the inflorescences were strong and upright with many attractive flowers well displayed evenly around the raceme. It is *D.* Big Alex x *D. spectabile* and is therefore 50% *D. spectabile*, 25% *D. bigibbum* and 25% *D. alexandrae*, with

D. bigibbum asserting its dominance for colour. Although the overall shape of the flower denotes the *Latouria* parentage, the flowers of this intersectional hybrid tend to be relatively symmetrical, which is not necessarily the case when *D. spectabile* is involved. The more I see of this hybrid, the more engaging I find it. *D.* Hawaii Spectacular is an orchid with ”presence”.

Dendrobium Hawaii Spectacular

Dendrobium Fire Wings

It was interesting to compare *D.* Hawaii Spectacular to its *Latouria/Phalaenanthe* relative *D.* Fire Wings, which is *D.* Big Alex x *D.* Silver Wings, so 25% each *D. alexandrae*, *D. bigibbum*, *D. eximium* and *D. johnsoniae*. An attractive hybrid in its own right but tame in comparison to its well- named cousin as it lacks the genes of the flamboyant *D. spectabile*.

As well as the prominent plants I have mentioned, there were many Australian native *Dendrocoryne* and hot/cold hybrids, several ANOS-eligible *Spatulata* and *Rhizobium* hybrids, and a range of Australian and Australasian species including *Dendrobium kingianum* subsp. *carnarvonense, Sarcochilus falcatus, Robiquetia wassellii*, *Dendrobium bracteosum*, *Dendrobium capituliflorum*, a very well-flowered specimen plant of *Dendrobium piestocaulon* var. *kauloense*, and the ANOS-eligible *Phalenopsis amboinenis* which occurs on the island of Ambon which the ANOS boundary passes through.

Dendrobium Australian Purple Pepper x *D. teretifolium*

While there were many fine exotic orchids in the coneference show and grand champion was an outstanding exotic *Cymbidium* hybrid, in my opinion, due to their sheer number and beauty, our native King of Orchids reigned supreme. It is possible I might be a little biased though.

Lockyer Valley Orchid Society display featuring *Dendrobium speciosum*

Orchids of the old farm and district at Millaa Millaa.

Paul Ormerod,
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I grew up on a dairy farm in the 1970's at Millaa Millaa on the Atherton Tableland. Probably I only spent 5 years there from between 1973 to 1980 because due to family circumstances I would also live in Atherton and Mareeba. The old farm was purchased from Dennis Jaggard and his family in about 1973 and was located on Brooks Road (about 8 km south of Millaa Millaa). Brooks Road branches off the Palmerston Highway and then eventually joins back on to it via Junction Road. Our farm started from near the corner of Campbell Road and ended just around the corner from what is now Mungalli Dairy, it was a few hundred acres of hilly dairy country but with remnant rainforest on the steeper slopes and along the creeks.

This was the place of my formative years (age 4-11) and where I first met our native orchids and found my love for them. In all about 18 orchids were found by me and my mother, none of which were terrestrials, or some of the common species such as *Cymbidium madidum* or *Dendrobium teretifolium.*

When the farm was sold in about 1980 it had to be divided into two as no-one wanted the whole thing. Our neighbours on Campbell Road, the Frasers, bought the upper half, whilst we sold the lower half to someone else. This lower half (nearest to Mungalli Dairy) had the family home and the milking shed on it. But at some later stage the lower half had a third sold off which comprised the milking shed, the latter then converted into a home. Lately this 27 acre property sold for over 700 000 dollars, possibly because it has potential for an eco-resort.

The old farm has a few secrets and many would not guess this by just driving past. There are three waterfalls of varying height, an aboriginal stone tool workshop down the bottom, and majestic groves of tree ferns in certain places. The 'bottom' was a broad deep valley in the lower half of the farm, one edge was bordered by a little river which originated from the upper half of our farm. Our part of the bottom ended in a wall of rainforest (which is now I think national park) which separated us from our neighbour who had a dairy farm in the middle of the rainforest further down. Today that farm is known as Rainforest Heart (see it on Facebook) and is an orchard of various rainforest fruits. All the animals (bush turkeys, cassowaries, snakes etc.) featured on their website also occurred on our farm.

So now to the orchids. There's nothing amazing to report but it is noteworthy that many occur as single plants.

Bulbophyllum baileyi – this I found on the Watson's property (now Mungalli Dairy) across the road, growing in the middle of a paddock on an old but small (ca. 10 cm thick) half rotted dead tree lying on the ground. The leaves were quite yellowed from being in full sun. Amazingly the piece I took survived and flowered for us. At the time I did not know what it was. The flowers have a nice spicy smell.

Coelogyne (Pholidota) imbricata – we had two plants of this. One grew on top of huge bolder with a fern in a small ravine up near Campbell Road. The other grew in a small, dense copse, almost at the base of a small tree. The last locality was about halfway along the farm's border with Brooks Road. If one looks on Google maps a road supposedly starts here, but in reality only an old disused farm track exists.

Dendrobium baileyi – this grew nearby in

the last locality mentioned but just over the fence of our Indian neighbours' farm. It grew in the fork of a tree about six foot off the ground. Just down the road grew two huge trees which fascinated us kids because they produced intriguing seed pods. One of the trees was a black bean (*Castanospermum australe*), and the other a crow's ash (*Flindersia australis*).

Dendrobium discolor – my mother found this plant somewhere close to the border with Rainforest Heart, opposite Mungalli Dairy. I never knew the exact locality. It is quite surprising that this species would grow in the Millaa Millaa area since it can get quite cold. Mum planted it on a big mandarin tree in our yard. Unfortunately the local cow genius broke in and had a munch on it. This cow we called number 12 (because of the ear tag) was a red and white (not the usual Friesian which are black and white) animal. It had quite a habit of working out ways to break into paddocks that had been fallowed.

Dendrobium gracilicaule – this grew in the fork of a tall tree on what is now the middle farm, down the back where there is a small waterfall and an old ram pump for water. I remember my father driving a bulldozer on the steep slope that leads down to the creek here, he was clearing the vegetation (weeds and regrowth) to put a pipe in for the pump.

Dendrobium lichenastrum – this grew on a cut tree stump along with *D. toressae.* The tree stump was at the top of a bank next to a creek in the upper part of the farm.

Dendrobium linguiforme – my mother found this in the fork of a big tree that was left in the middle of a paddock in the upper half of the farm. Around this tree were various boulders removed from the paddock. Over the boulders grew a large passionfruit vine which produced wonderful fruit.

Dendrobium monophyllum – this delightful orchid was found when I decided to walk across the farms to visit my friend Brett Badstuebner, he lived on a farm next to the Palmerston Highway. About halfway there I came to a barbwire gate, above which a tree branch stretched over it. This lichen covered branch was the home of this hardy orchid. The area was otherwise quite exposed with barely any other trees.

Dendrobium racemosum – the standing pencil orchid. This grew out the back of the house on the horizontal branch of a spindly citrus tree.

Dendrobium speciosum var. *boreale* – this gorgeous plant grew along a creek on rocks just down from a picturesque waterfall in the upper half of the farm. The sprays of creamy white flowers were a delight to be seen.

Dendrobium tetragonum s.l. – known to us as square orchids for the tetragonal stems, these plants were a favourite of mine. A couple grew on a flaky barked tree alongside the creek in the upper half of the farm. Much later I would discover several plants growing in a single large tree a few hundred metres from the house. Unfortunately where that tree existed was later the site a large cattle feed shed (one of five that would be built on the lower part of the farm).

Dendrobium toressae – as mentioned above this grew alongside *D. lichenastrum* on a tree stump.

Mobilabium hamatum – this grew on a large tree that one could climb up. This tree was not far from the creek in the upper half of the farm. There were several plants but they always remained small, perhaps due to the high light conditions. The hooked or curved leaf tips help identify it.

Oberonia insectifera (O. attenuata) – this

grew in a shallow broad gully in some dense secondary growth near Brooks Road in the upper half of the farm. The plant was on a small tree but only 30 centimetres above the ground. Among Australian *Oberonia* it is easily recognised by the long leaves.

Oberonia titania (O. palmicola) – this grew on a tree fern near a large culvert my father put in to make a crossing over the creek that ran through the upper half of the farm. It is a delightful plant with sprays of pink flowers. There were three to four plants growing together on the tree fern.

Pinalia moluccana (Eria kingii) – this also grew on a tree fern that was right next to the creek in an exposed position. This part of the creek however was much closer to the middle farm, and opposite where the black bean and crow's ash grew. I remember the woolly yellow flowers in upright spikes.

Taeniophyllum sp. – this grew on what is now the middle farm, on the thick horizontal branch of a large tree. It had about five to six very fine, terete grey roots that adhered to the bark. I have never seen anything similar, and all other species of this type have thicker roots and grow on small trees and shrubs. Probably some would place it with *T. muelleri.* The large tree was situated a couple of hundred of metres down from the old milking shed (now a house), on the straight part of a track that went down to the bottom.

Trachoma papuanum – in the mid 1980's my mother and I paid a visit to upper half of the farm with the permission of the Fraser family who now owned it. In a shrubby juvenile tree (less than three metres high) that stood in the middle of the paddock (closest to the old fence with the Fraser's farm) I found a Sarcanthoid orchid growing among the branches and emitting several long roots. We took it home to Edmonton and it proved to be this taxon upon flowering.

Guide to Native Orchids of Victoria

Gary N Backhouse

2023

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What is different about *Dendrobium antennatum* Lindl. seed capsules?

Photographs and text by David James -- davidljames@bigpond.com

Summary

In June 2008 I saw a plant of *Dendrobium antennatum* Lindl., in a private orchid collection, with pollinated flowers. So what is momentous about that? Orchids are pollinated and seed capsules form all the time. What was different was that the flowers were still present on the swelling seed capsules. The phenomenon of persistent flower sepals, petals and labellum (flower segments) after pollination, in some members of *Dendrobium* sect. *Spatulala* Lindl., is discussed here.

Introduction

I do not breed orchids so do not normally see many seed capsules in my orchid houses. Most of the seed capsules I see are by natural or introduced pollinators and at home these are on the orchids outside the orchid houses like the crucifix orchids and some local plants of *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *hillii* that are too large to be in an orchid house. These seed capsules are generally ignored.

I typically photograph non-local orchids on the show benches. I mainly photograph local orchids in the wild. The non-local orchids on the show benches generally never have seed capsules on them because benched plants with seed capsules or even pollinated flowers are impacted by an ANOS judging rule that reduce the ability of these plants to be considered for place getters. The rule indicates that any inflorescence with pollinated flowers shall be disregarded unless it is the habit of the orchid to self-pollinate.

In June 2008 I was privileged to visit the private collection (orchid shade house) of a grower in far north Queensland. In the collection there were two large plants of *D. antennatum* in flower. One plant was very large and had many inflorescences of open flowers and flowers that were starting to collapse. One inflorescence on this plant had two seed capsules forming. Normally when orchid flowers are pollinated and the seed capsules start to form the flowers collapse. This was not happening to the two flowers of *D. antennatum* that were forming seed capsules. The flower segments were still present and were showing no signs of collapsing.

Seeing the flower segments still present on the swelling seed capsules was something different and prompted some research.

Research/Discussions

Following some research a note was found in Cribb 1986, under floral morphology of *Dendrobium* sect. *Spatulata*, that “Following pollination the flowers of *D. antennatum*, *D. stratiotes* and their allies do not fall but turn green and presumably photosynthesise. This phenomenon occurs in some other quite unrelated orchids such as *Phalaenopsis* and *Promenaea* species”.

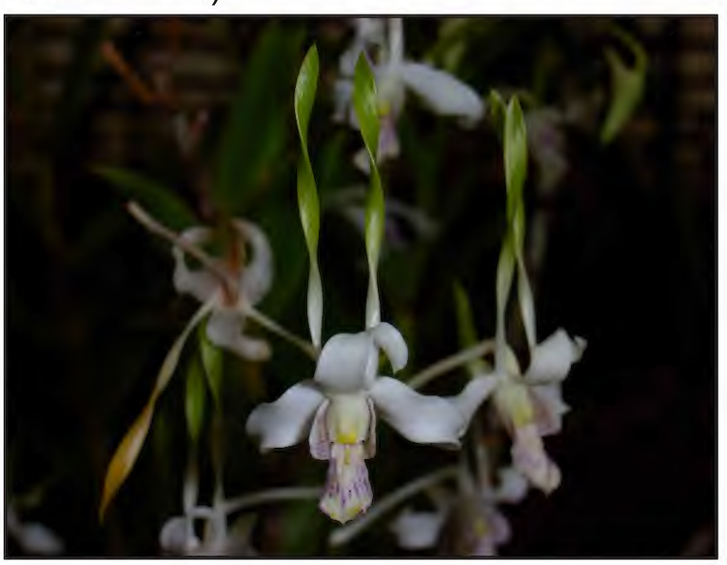
The pollinated flowers on the plant of *D. antennatum* I had seen were not the normal colour. They had become greenish. The purple markings were still visible on the labellum but they were somewhat faded. The veining in the sepals (dorsal and laterals) was still visible and probably more so.

I did not fully research or include in this article if the green flowers do photosynthesise. Roslyn Capell provided me with internet links to three articles relating to photosynthesis of green orchid flowers and the pigments in orchid flowers. I considered this to be a bit too technical and I did not fully understand all of the articles so

I have chosen not include anything on the potential photosynthesise of green flowers in this article. I will leave that to others with experience in this field.

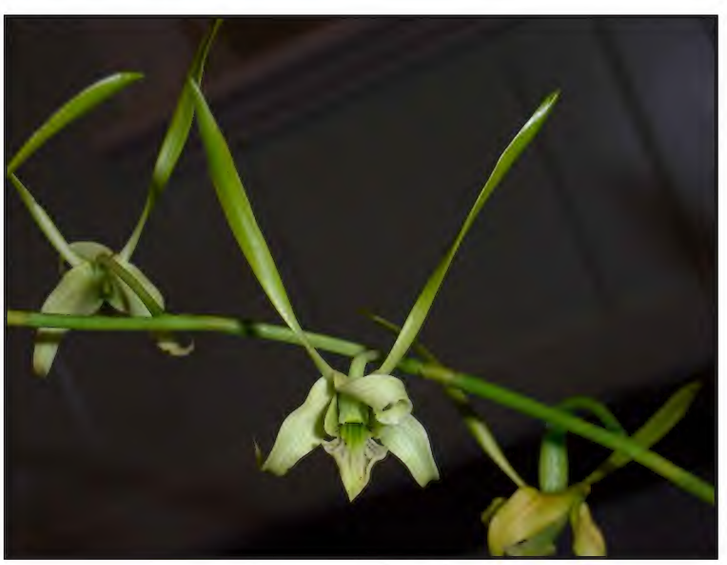
According to Cribb 1986 *D. antennatum*, *D. stratiotes* and their allies include the following species. I have also included *D. archipelagense* in the list below, which was described in 2002 (after Cribb's 1986 work):

D. antennatum (ANOS eligible as it has a natural distribution of the island of New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands and north-eastern Queensland)



D. antennatum

D. archipelagense (ANOS eligible as it has a natural distribution of the Bismarck Archipelago)



D. archipelagense

D. bicaudatum (probably ANOS eligible as it may have a natural distribution that includes Ambon and Seram in Maluku which are on the ANOS boundary)

D. devosianum (ANOS eligible as it has a natural distribution of the western parts of the island of New Guinea)

D. laxiflorum (probably not ANOS eligible as it may have a natural distribution of Halmahera in Maluku which is outside the ANOS boundary)

D. leporinum (ANOS eligible as it has a natural distribution of Maluku to the western parts of the island of New Guinea)

D. leporinum

D. militare (probably not ANOS eligible as it may have a natural distribution of Ternate in Maluku which is outside the ANOS boundary)

D. stratiotes (probably ANOS eligible as it has a natural distribution that includes Maluku and the Lesser Sunda Islands) [Note the south-eastern section of Maluku

Dendrobium stratiotes

and the adjoining eastern to north-eastern Lesser Sunda Islands are inside the ANOS boundary)

D. strebloceras (probably not ANOS eligible as it may have a natural distribution of Halmahera in Maluku which is outside the ANOS boundary)

D. strepsiceros (ANOS eligible as it has a natural distribution of Maluku to the western parts of the island of New Guinea)

D. taurulinum (probably ANOS eligible as it may have a natural distribution of Seram in Maluku which is on the ANOS boundary).

The distribution information in the above was sourced from the World Checklist of Selected Plant Families (WCSP).

The reason for including *D. archipelagense* in the above is discussed below.

The Orchids of New Guinea website indicates "*Dendrobium archipelagense* is similar to *Dendrobium antennatum*" and it is also compared with *D. strepsiceros* (i.e. indicates the differences between *D. archipelagense* and *D. strepsiceros*).

As *D. antennatum* and *D. strepsiceros* are both considered by Cribb 1986 to be amongst *D. antennatum*, *D. stratiotes* and their allies then *D. archipelagense* could be considered amongst *D. antennatum*, *D. stratiotes* and their allies.

The Orchids of New Guinea website indicates that *D. archipelagense* has "Fruit with persistent perianth". The perianth segments of an orchid flower are the sepals, petals and labellum of the flower. Therefore "Fruit with persistent perianth" means that of the sepals, petals and labellum of the flower persist on the seed capsule.

Supporting Pictorial Confirmation

The next step in the research was to try to find pictures of the phenomenon of persistent green flower segments after pollination in *D. antennatum*, *D. stratiotes* and their allies.

I had pictures of the phenomenon of persistent green flower segments after pollination in one plant of *D. antennatum* but for completeness I sought pictures of this phenomenon in *D. archipelagense*, *D. bicaudatum*, *D. devosianum*, *D. laxiflorum*, *D. leporinum*, *D. militare*, *D. stratiotes*, *D. strebloceras*, *D. strepsiceros* and *D. taurulinum*. With reference to the above *D. archipelagense*, *D. bicaudatum*, *D. devosianum*, *D. leporinum*, *D. stratiotes*, *D. strepsiceros* and *D. taurulinum* may be ANOS eligible so I concentrated the search on these species. The issue is that most of these species are not that common in cultivation. The only pictures I had were of *D. archipelagense*, *D. leporinum* and *D. stratiotes*.

I approached Roslyn Capell to see if she had any pictures of the seed capsules with persistent green flower segments, after pollination, on plants of *D. archipelagense*,

D. bicaudatum, *D. devosianum*, *D. leporinum*, *D. stratiotes*, *D. strepsiceros* and/or *D. taurulinum*. Roslyn had none. However Roslyn undertook some online research and provided me with some links, which included a link to a picture, plus a text reference.

Roslyn Capell provided a flicker photostream (by sunoochi) link to a mature seed capsule with persistent green flower segments. Due to copyright this picture cannot easily be included here. I have included the link in the references so those with internet access can view the picture.

The Cape Oasis (Nursery) sell (and presumably breed) plants of *D. antennatum* and *D. stratiotes* so I approached Sue Holcombe (Cape Oasis) to see if she had any pictures of persistent green flower segments on seed capsules in these species. Sue did not. However Sue did indicated that the flowers of *D. antennatum* and *D. stratiotes* persist (remain) and turn green after pollination of the flowers. Sue also indicated that this trait of the flowers persisting and turning green after pollination also occurs in *Den*. Samarai which is the registered name for hybrids between *D. antennatum* and *D. stratiotes*.

D. antennatum with seed capsule and green flower segments

I tried, without success, Jonathan Cara and Gary Yong Gee for pictures of the seed capsules with persistent green flower segments, after pollination, on plants of *D. archipelagense*, *D. bicaudatum*, *D. devosianum*, *D. leporinum*, *D. stratiotes*, *D. strepsiceros* and/or *D. taurulinum*.

I also tried, without response; a couple of orchid people who I knew had extensive orchid species knowledge of the orchids of Papua New Guinea.

While I was searching my pictures for examples to according this article I noticed that one of my pictures of *D. archipelagense* included, in the background (bottom right hand corner), a ovary that was starting to swell (that may have been pollinated) and the flower segments were present (had not collapsed). Unlike the *D. antennatum* I had seen in June 2008 the flower segments were yellower than the non-pollinated flower.

D. antennatum with seed capsule and green flower segments

Pictures

I have included pictures of the flowers of some of the species from *D. antennatum*, *D. stratiotes* and their allies with this article so the reader can form an opinion on the flower type (shape) of the species from *D. antennatum*, *D. stratiotes* and their allies. I could only obtain pictures of *D. antennatum*, *D. archipelagense*, *D. leporinum* and *D. stratiotes*.

The picture of the flower of *D. antennatum* with this article is a flower on the same inflorescence as the forming seed capsules,

with persistent flower segments.

The picture of *D. archipelagense* with this article includes a flower and a forming seed capsules, with persistent flower segments, on the same inflorescence.

In the background (upper left hand corner) of one of the pictures of the forming *D. antennatum* seed capsules a collapsing flower can be seen. This illustrates the flower colour difference between when a flower first starts to collapse and one that has been pollinated.

Conclusions

The research has found that there are pictorial, references in text and on websites and verbal confirmation that the flower segments persist on the pollinated flowers of *D. antennatum, D. archipelagense* and *D. stratiotes* plus the hybrid between *D. antennatum* and *D. stratiotes* (registered name *D*. Samarai).

If anyone has confirmation (preferable pictorial) that the flower segments persist on the pollinated flowers of *D. bicaudatum*, *D. devosianum*, *D. laxiflorum*, *D. leporinum*, *D. militare*, *D. strebloceras*, *D. strepsiceros* and *D. taurulinum* I would appreciate hearing from them. This also goes for hybrids that include *D. antennatum*, *D. archipelagense*, *D. bicaudatum*, *D. devosianum*, *D. laxiflorum*, *D. leporinum*, *D. militare*, *D. stratiotes*, *D. strebloceras*, *D. strepsiceros* and *D. taurulinum* parentage.

Acknowledgements

I gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Roslyn Capell and Sue Holcombe (Cape Oasis).

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Cribb, P. J. (1986) [accepted for publication August 1985] A revision of *Dendrobium* sect. *Spatulata* (*Orchidaceae*). Kew Bulletin 41 (3): 615-691

(WCSP). *World Checklist of Selected Plant Families*. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; http://wcsp.science.kew.org/ Retrieved 10 August 2021.

Information on Orchids of New Guinea website for *Dendrobium archipelagense* (11 August 2021) http://www.orchidsnewguinea.com/orchid-information/species/speciescode/2906

Flicker photostream by sunoochi https://flickr.com/photos/25064784@N00/27588925659

David James is a judge (immediate past regional registrar) with the Northern Region (Queensland and far north coast of New South Wales) and has a keen interest in everything odd (*different*) *in the orchid world.*

Orchids in Urban Settings

Cymbidium madidum growing and flowering inside Warringah Shopping Centre as part of the landscaping. - Photo by Garrie Bromley.

Cymbidium madidum

ANOS the Warringah Group Inc.
Spring Show 2022

Photographs and text by Bill Dobson

After a 3-year hiatus due to COVID-19 the members of this group were keen to put on a show again that would get oohs and ahhs from orchid growers and non-orchid growers alike.

We had been receiving rain for some days leading up to the event and more and heavy predicted for the Friday (set-up). We were apprehensive for everything to go well, however, needn't have worried as not only did the day come out beautiful for the Friday but the weather for the Saturday and Sunday can only be described as perfect.

It takes many hands to make a show and this group has a great working membership and we have volunteers in droves to help set-up the tables not only for the show but for the sales area as well.

Tables were put out according to the plan in a hall where we are blessed with plenty of space and light. Quickly they were covered with vinyl and section numbers and dividers put out. Then plants were started to be placed in their respective classes.

This year the number of *Dendrobium speciosum* were down due to various factors but those that were benched were quality. We have a big emphasis on species in the group with two of the five benches and a large hanging area for the long *Dockrillia*.

The quality of the plants was evident as the judges set about their task. With a show this large there are usually 2 panels divided into judging the species and the other judging the hybrids. Then all the first in their class are brought to the stage when both panels come together to judge the champions. This is always a process of elimination, but all plants are giving a good evaluation and this process works well eventually dismissing plants until the final winners emerge and by consensus the Grand Champion of the show.

Grand Champion -- Grand Champion Ribbon

Dockrillia Australian Ginger 'Denistone Fairy Dancer' David Hemmings

Dockrillia Australian Ginger 'Denistone Fairy Dancer'

Dockrillia Australian Ginger 'Denistone Fairy Dancer'

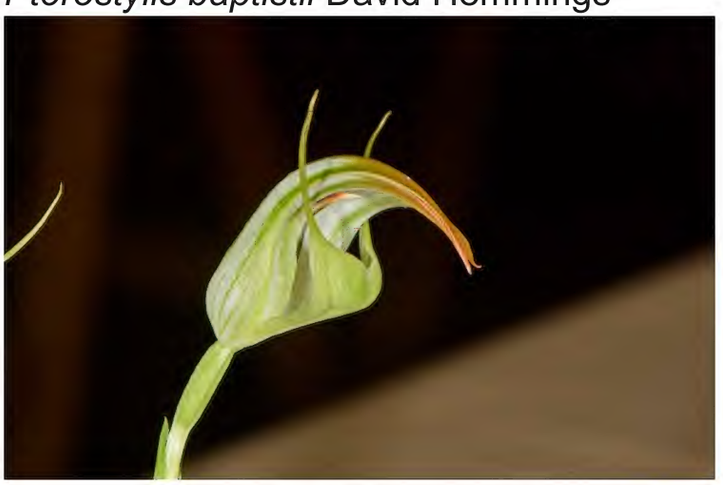
Champion Australian Native Epiphytic Species

Den. tetragonum var. *melaleucaphillum* 'Denistone Gold' David Hemmings

Dendrobium tetragonum var. *melaleucaphyllum* 'Denistone Gold'

Champion Australian Native Terrestrial Species

Pterostylis baptistii David Hemmings



Pterostylis baptistii

Champion Australian Native Hybrid

Dendrobium Australian Sheenamere 'Denistone Sunset' David Hemmings

Dendrobium Australian Sheenamere 'Denistone Sunset'

Dendrobium Australian Sheenamere 'Denistone Sunset'

Champion Australasian Species or Hybrid

Dockrillia Australian Ginger 'Denistone Fairy Dancer' David Hemmings

Champion Specimen Native Species

Dendrobium tetragonum var. *melaleucaphillum* 'Denistone Gold' David Hemmings

Dendrobium tetragonum var. *melaleucaphilum* 'Denistone Gold'

Champion Specimen Native Hybrid

Dendrobium Delicatum 'Pink Blush' Barry Moore

Dockrillia Specimen Species - Murray Corrigan Memorial Trophy

Dockrillia striolata 'Redback' David Hemmings

Still no rest for the judges as then they set about the task of evaluating plants

Dendrobium Delicatum ‘Pink Blush’

Dendrobium Australian Sheenamere ‘Tangello’

Dendrobium Australian Sheenamere ‘Tangello’

for awards. Initial indications are that the quality was such that there were 4 x AM’s and an ACC.

When the hall opened to the public on the Saturday morning and the sun hit the large windows near the roof it intensified the fragrance in the hall, and this greeted our visitors when they entered. The tables have been laid out over several years so that there are always large species and hybrids at the front to give an impact on entry.

Over the course of the weekend the members manned the sales table, always popular with the public and orchid aficionados who rush there first then retire to their cars with their treasures before entering the hall again to enjoy the sights and smells of the show and talk with other enthusiasts.

Interestingly for once I spent time enjoying the different fragrances and nuances of some of the species. Taking up a few *Dendrobium falcorostrum* it’s had not to miss their strong fragrance. However the slightly sweet and spicy fragrance from the *Dockrillia calamiformis* was a winner for me. All in all a very successful show and weekend.

Dendrobium falcorostrum ‘Flowering Snow’

Dockrillia calamitormis

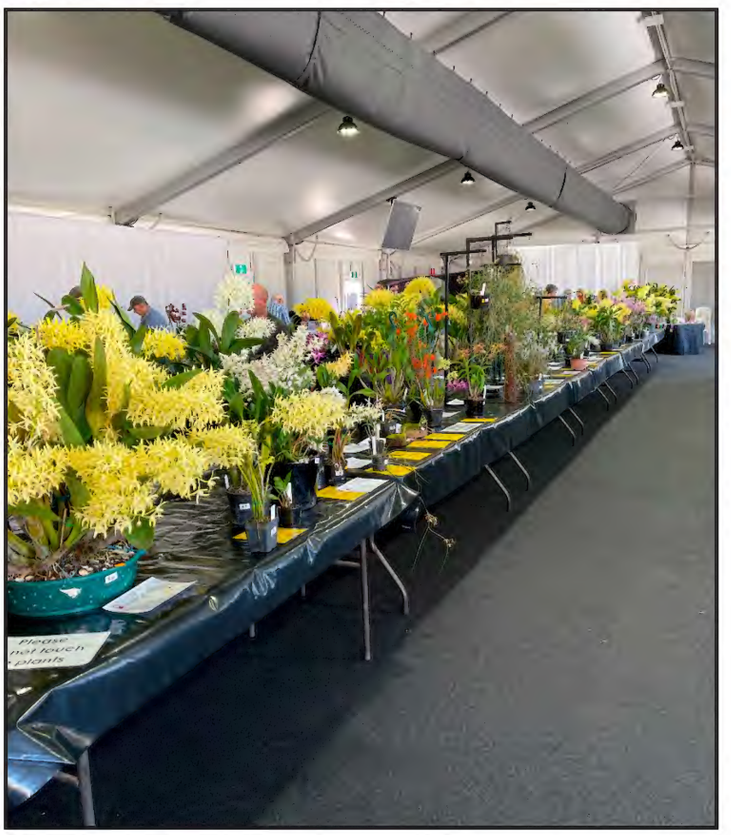
2022 Wyong Spring Orchid Show

Carol Barnett and Callyn Farrell

The Wyong Spring Orchid Show was started when a gap in the New South Wales (NSW) spring show circuit was identified. After trialling a previous venue, the show found its home at the Wyong Racecourse on the NSW Central Coast. Australasian and exotic orchid growers have supported the show over this time. Additionally, members of the public have been supporters of this show, perhaps because of the diversity of vendors. Vendors over the years have included a broad range of orchid growers, general plant growers, artists, crafters, and even beekeepers. After a two-year COVID-19 hiatus, it was fantastic to see this show again in the Wyong Racecourse pavilion.

The Wyong Spring Orchid Show is co-hosted by the ANOS Central Coast group, Gosford and District Orchid Society, Central Coast Hunter Region Cymbidium Society, and Mingara Orchid Club. This multi-society team was formed to ensure that the main orchid groups on the central coast could be included in the event's organisation and success. The team also demonstrates the importance of pooling resources. With four orchid groups involved, there are more volunteers to set up and staff the show, more sale plants benched by members for the general public and members to purchase, and an increased number of platforms to advertise the show. This model demonstrates the positive outcomes of orchid groups working together.

Despite the heavy rain, benching got underway on Friday, and many very wet but smiling owners came laden with entries. It is unknown how many natives were benched as the one register was used across both ANOS and AOC entries. Suffice it to say, we ran out of bench space and had to hunt more tables down at the last minute. A fantastic, quality display ensued. The show utilises both ANOS and AOC judges, who judge the respective show schedules. Judging got underway at lunchtime on Friday, with the judges having a lot to consider. ANOS-eligible plants seemed to be the show's stars, attracting three ANOS awards and one AOC award.



Several vendors attended the show, including Down Under Native Orchids, Kawana Gardens Nursery, Royale Orchids, Ivan's Orchids, and Bob Bishop with bark. Lifestyle groups also help to diversify what the show offers the general public, with vendors including The Entrance Branch Knitters Guild NSW, Sonia's Pots and Central Coast Wood Turners Co-Op.

By late Friday afternoon, the members' sales tables were bursting with orchids looking for a new home, and the vendors' stalls displayed many fine orchids for sale. All was set for a successful show over the weekend, and we simply waited for the public to arrive.

All of the above would not be possible without the support from the Management and Staff of the Wyong Racecourse.

Thanks to George Oehm for his continued

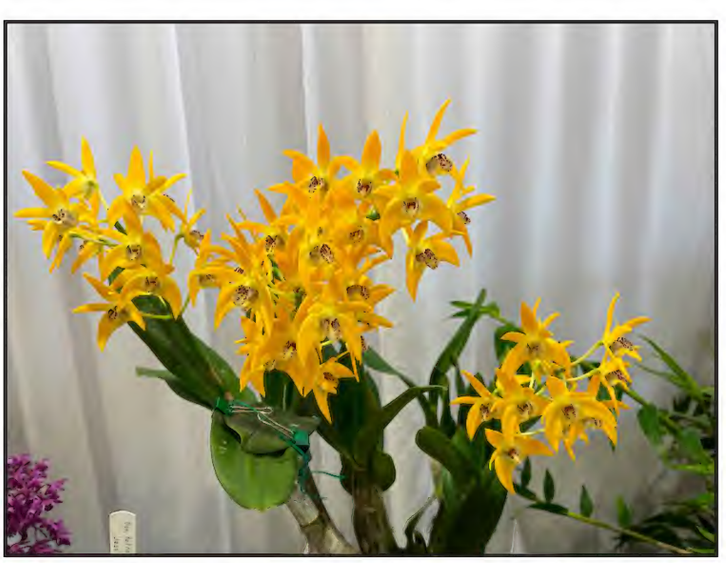
support of the show in all aspects; a special vote of thanks. Thank you to the members of the ANOS Central Coast group, Gosford and District Orchid Society, Central Coast Hunter Region Cymbidium Society, and Mingara Orchid Club, especially those who helped organise the event and staff the sales and raffle tables. To our Show Marshals and Judging Panels, exhibitors, members, and the public appreciate the time and effort placed into the show.

The Champions of the 2022 Show were:

Grand Champion and **Champion Species** - *Dendrobium tetragonum* 'Jess' AM-ACC/ANOS 2022 grown by David Butler

Dendrobium tetragonum 'Jess' AM-ACC/ANOS 2022

Reserve Champion and **Champion Australian Hybrid** - *Dendrobium* Dingadee Gold 'Maya' HCC/ANOS 2022 grown by Carole Barnett

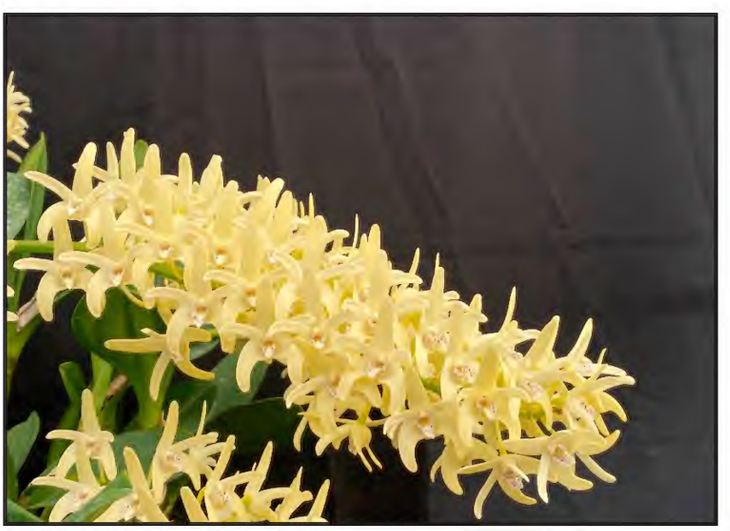


Dendrobium Dingadee Gold 'Maya' HCC/ANOS 2022

Champion Australasian Hybrid - *Dendrobium* Gowan's Tangello 'Susan' grown by Jody Cutajar

Dendrobium Gowan's Tangello 'Susan'

Champion Species Seedling - *Dendrobium speciosum* 'Sally' grown by Down Under Native Orchids



Dendrobium speciosum 'Sally'

Champion Hybrid Seedling – *Dendrobium* Australian Butter Bright grown by Jody Cutajar

Champion Specimen - *Dendrobium kingianum* 'Striper' x Specio-kingianum 'Red Red' grown by Lorraine Kesby

Champion Novice - *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *grandiflorum* 'Rock Pile' x 'Beranghi Gold' grown by Peter Brunker

Getting Young People Involved with Orchids: A Young Person's Perspective

Callyn Farell

I first started growing orchids 17 years ago with my grandfather, who had been growing orchids for some time previous to my commencement. Within 17 years, one could complete an average of 3.9 bachelor-level degrees, raise a child to just shy of adulthood, or spend 6,209 hours at the gym (if attending once daily for one hour). I use these examples as there are twelve broad aspects of life universally important to young people: health, family, friends, love, purpose, passion, wellness, education, time, water, food, and sleep. So, when considering getting young people involved with orchids, I believe it is crucial to ask how orchids serve these twelve aspects of life. Of course, orchids cannot satisfy them all. However, if an individual is to invest the foundational years of their life into orchids, it would be necessary for some of these aspects to be at the very least salient.

I was eight years old when I started growing orchids. I recall the beauty of these plants being the primary source of interest. I was also interested in the immense patience, care, investment, and knowledge needed to grow these plants. But why orchids? This is a question I have asked myself more than once. In the beginning, orchids provided a platform for education and for family time with my grandfather. By 2007 I was a member of several orchid societies. Thus, orchids provided friends in the form of society members, purpose in the form of responsibility to care for my orchids, and a passion for learning about these plants that could not be tamed. So, when considering the twelve aspects above, orchid growing maps quite well.

By 2021 I had spoken at several national and international orchid events, earned full-judge status within the Australian Orchid Council (AOC) and the Australasian Native Orchid Society, received approximately 30 AOC awards, ran a successful orchid nursery, and registered over 50 new orchid hybrids. I do not list these achievements to boost my ego, instead to highlight the level of my involvement within the orchid world. Thus, supporting the thoughts I will share throughout this essay. This essay is just that, a collection of thoughts regarding the involvement of young people in orchid growing and how this may be achieved.

I have chosen to concentrate on orchid growing and its associated activities. It is the aspect of the topic I feel most able to comment on. I am sure more versed individuals in conservation, botany, and photography will make valuable contributions regarding this question. This essay will attempt to discuss the following aspects of the orchid experience: orchid growing, the orchid community, and modern orchid involvement. For this essay, young people refer to those under the age of 30-years.

Growing Orchids

Most would be surprised just how many young people do grow orchids. Many of my friends from my schooling and university years do indeed grow orchids. However, most would consider their orchid growing as casual or in addition to a broader interest in horticulture. I believe when we talk about orchid growing, we are mainly referring to orchid collecting. Orchid collecting indeed in 2021 is very much limited by three main factors: a lack of economic resources, a lack of space availability, and a lack of time availability.

With house prices, the cost of living and general expenses increasing, economic

resources may be stretched for some young people. Additionally, the cost of orchid growing can be quite high. First, you have to purchase the plants, and then you need somewhere to grow them, potting mix, fertiliser, insecticides, fungicides… the list goes on. So, when young people are faced with the decision between the development of an extensive orchid collection or saving for their first home, it is not surprising young people chose the latter. However, suppose orchid growing is less about the quantity and quality of a collection or the modernism of a growing structure and more about the social community and journey of growing these spectacular ornamental plants. In the latter case, I think the economic sacrifice would be far more attractive to young people. Additionally, I do not believe that decreasing the commercial value of orchids would overcome this issue. More promising is a change of orchid growing culture to focuses less on the biggest and best and more on the community-based sharing of knowledge and support regarding the growing of these plants.

As those who already grow orchids may know, they can take up quite a bit of room. However, large growing spaces are not always necessary to grow orchids. With many young people opting for apartment-style living, I believe discussion around this way of growing could be used to attract many young people to the hobby. Societies should aim to identify individuals within memberships who grow orchids in small areas or balconies and work with them to share this valuable knowledge. Also, orchid breeders can help combat this challenge by breeding compact plants that require less growing space. That way, young people will see that orchids can be grown even when space is lacking.

Now the most challenging aspect of orchid growing for young people, time. Young people typically are studying, attending school or university, working, establishing relationships, travelling, attending social events, or combining several of these commitments. Thus, there may not be much spare time. Hence, the orchid community needs to ask why young people's spare time should be devoted to orchids. Again, if the twelve broad aspects of life are considered, we should be aiming to fulfil these in some way. I do not pretend to have all the answers to this aspect of the question. However, we need to improve our accessibility, inclusivity and modernise how we grow and sustain the orchid growing community.

The Orchid Community

When we talk about the orchid community, two main components come to mind: societies and shows/fairs. Orchid societies are seen as the heart of the orchid community; they provide meeting points for like-minded people and provide a platform for sharing plants, knowledge, and life experience. Societies typically conduct meetings, growers' groups, and collection visits, along with more conservation-based activities. Many young people are attracted to societies' practical aspects, such as cultural discussions, guest speakers, growers' groups, and collection visits. Thus, if we wish to attract more young people to societies, I believe it would be best to focus on improving and increasing the availability of such activities. For example, a hands-on de-flasking workshop at a member's residence on a Sunday afternoon would be far more attractive to most (not only young people) than a three-hour-long general meeting on a Wednesday night in a community centre. Yes, I am recommending we move away from traditional meetings. Young people who may be studying or working in casual employment do not have three hours to sacrifice on a weekday evening to sit through society-based rigmarole monthly. So, what could a modernised society aimed at attracting young people look like?

Bi-monthly meetings held on a weekend aimed to provide discussion, guest speakers, hands-on workshops, and the viewing of members collections? Indeed, recommendations for consideration.

Lastly, we need to change our societies' cultural landscape if we wish to attract more young people, it is not as simple as just removing financial reports and changing a meeting time. I have very much experienced ageism; this ideology that young people must grow many plants for many years and do the hard yards before they know anything about growing orchids is not constructive. Nor will it aid in attracting young people to orchid growing. Further, the sometimes exclusive nature of orchid societies is also not attractive. We need to create communities that are passionate about all aspects of growing with people who are inclusive of those that may are younger and who may know less or forbid more than more established members.

Orchid shows/fairs are perceived as providing five main activities: orchid exhibition, orchid judging, the selling of orchids, orchid based learning and, lastly the recruitment of new society members. I believe these events can be very attractive to younger people. When I attend shows/fairs up and down the east coast of Australia, I often see many young people in attendance. However, I believe perhaps some of the issues explored above have a role in why these young people are not more involved at a society level.

Importantly, shows/fairs require enormous amounts of resources to execute. So, holding fewer events of larger size could be a suitable alternative in the future. If multiple societies combine their resources with commercial growers and with members alike, think of the possibilities. However, for smaller and rural societies alike, this may not be possible. Nonetheless, for metropolitan areas where many societies exist, this may be possible. This event style could cater to many young people's interests, such as hands-on workshops, orchid buying, viewing exhibits, attending lectures, and getting to know other young people. Also, by pooling resources, more central venues may become more affordable. This is something I have given much thought to. If young people are living in smaller homes, in more central suburbs, with less time, and with less disposable cash, then the answer is not to hold these events more often, on a smaller scale, further away from the central business district. Events that are larger, more collaborative, central and attractive to a range of interests seem much more like the indoor plant events that have been very successful at attracting young people and engaging them in that hobby. Again, a model for much thought and consideration.

Modern Orchid Involvement

An essential modern source of orchid involvement is social media. When social media and orchids were first discussed, I recall that many individuals believed we would be venturing into a period where virtual orchid societies would exist. Well, six or so years have passed now, and this never eventuated. The main uses of social media from an orchid perspective are; advertisement, promotion, the sharing of pictures, and the sharing of resources. If used correctly, these uses could very well attract young people to be involved. Private Facebook groups about the orchid world are the most popular medium of social media in this context, and many young people belong to these groups. Thus, the task is to inspire and support these young people to turn their social media presence into practical involvement in everything orchids. However, I am not aware to date of any societies or individuals who have surveyed the young members of these groups to investigate if they are involved in more traditional orchid activities, and if not, why not. This could indeed prove to be a

very worthy exercise. Again, I do not provide a blueprint on how this may be achieved. However, it is possible to use social media to get young people involved with orchids. We simply need to understand them better.

Conclusion

It may seem in concluding this essay that I have not offered an answer to the question. However, that is because the answer to getting young people involved with orchids is not isolated and simple. It requires all of us involved in the orchid growing community to think. Think about how we may need to evolve to include young people. My thoughts regarding orchid growing, the orchid community, and modern orchid involvement may not be the most correct or practical. Each aspect of orchid growing will vary contextually and geographically. Regardless, I do hope this essay has inspired positive and novel thinking that may indeed answer the question, how do we get young people involved with orchids.

Australasian Native Orchid Society website:
www.anos.org.au

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Links to ANOS Groups, news, events, conservation activities and contact information

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Tribute to Ted Gregory
3rd July 1930 to 27th September 2022

Compiled by Greg Feltis

Ted was born to Frank and Vera Gregory on 3 July 1930, Gloucester Tops and was the eldest of 4 children. Ted did very well at school, starting at the small public school on the Gloucester Tops and finishing by correspondence.

In his teens, the family moved to a dairy farm at Mograni just out of Gloucester. Ted had been offered a cadetship with the local Gloucester paper; however, his father suffered an accident that meant he stayed working on the farm. In those days the great depression was on and he lived with the rainforest at the back door. The forest was being continuously felled for more beef and dairy production.

Even before school age, he gained an interest in those marvellous plants growing on trees and rocks. Aided by the devoted parents he established quite a collection of native orchids of the area by 1937-1938.

In the early 1950s the family moved to another dairy farm on Oxley Island, some distance from Taree. Here Ted met Barbara Brett at a local dance. They were married in 1957 and after a short honeymoon at Tamworth, they returned to operating the dairy farm, where they were blessed with five children, Merril, Ellen, Ralof, Linda (dec), and Garry (dec). The family grew up having the run of the farm and the Manning River. Some early memories are of Ted's love of fishing, both in the river and from the beach, and a great way to feed a growing family.

Ted's interest in growing plants was well established long before he expanded into orchids. A huge veggie garden supplied the family and neighbours, as well as an orchard and not forgetting the flowerbeds that Barb had scattered around the house.

In the early 70's, the family moved to another dairy farm at Glenthorne which was on the river opposite Taree. Here Ted expanded the dairy to include an AIS (Australian Illawarra Shorthorn) stud, called Merrellen. His interest in genetics and breeding led to showing cattle and his judging at local agriculture shows in the region.

Flooding was a regular occurrence for the Manning River and in March 1978 a major flood saw the farm devastated. Ted and Barb swam the cattle in a small yard for 2 days before the flood receded. The orchid house didn't escape and had many plants washed away and others left covered in mud and silt which was not healthy for any plant. The gardens, house, car and machinery were also damaged. Shortly afterwards, they moved to Queensland in 1979 and purchased land at Eagle Heights Mount Tamborine where they felt sure it wasn't going to flood.

Here Ted and Barb established an orchid nursery know as Merrellen Orchids, this was one of the first of its kind in Australia. They produced seedlings of *Dendrobium* and *Sarcochilus* and sold by mail order catalogues for more than 20 years. They produced the first full colour catalogue of Australian Native Orchid seedlings in 1991.

While Barb managed the orchid nursery and home duties, Ted was off working on the farms on Mt Tamborine, labouring and picking Avocados and Kiwi Fruit.

Ted didn't muck about when he wanted to put on a show. As the AOCC in Southbank Brisbane 1997 was to be his last, he hired an 8-ton Pantech, loaded it up with magical clones as to the size I have never seen before. A plant of *Dendrobium kingianum* 'Corrigan's Red' was in a 15-inch terracotta saucer. I went to pick it up, man-o-man it would have been 40 kgs, and there were two of them. I drove the truck down off the mountain to Southbank the next morning, Ted was my hand break, "Not too fast Laddie" or "Easy on the Brakes". Phew! We made it to Brisbane with no damage!

The display was 4 x 4 metres and up top was his favourite *Dendrobium speciosum*, surrounded by wonderful natives and hybrids from the nursery. To top that off a *Dendrobium speciosum* won champion of the show. I think it was a Mt Larcom x clone.

Sadly in 1994, Garry was killed in a motor bike accident on the Tamborine to Coomera Road. This was a huge loss to Ted and Barb and found that they couldn't drive that road anymore, so they moved. Sold part of the business to Ross and Rhonda Harvey (Cedarvale Nursery) in 1997 and moved the remainder back to NSW to Nabiac and re-established not only orchids but a magical garden.

In 2015 their declining health meant downsizing the orchid collection. Many growers, local and interstate, took the opportunity to obtain plants from Ted's collection.

Ted's health deteriorated rapidly after a bad fall, hospitalisation and an operation on a brain bleed. Following this, the family decided to move Ted and Barb into care in Southport where Barb passed away March 31, 2021.

The person, Ted Gregory, will conjure up many different memories for the people who knew him.

Personally for me, it will be Lassie & Laddie....his term for people as he talked to them (I secretly wonder if it was a ploy if he wasn't sure of a name).

His endless love and knowledge of Australian Native Orchids. His willingness to talk to anyone interested in orchids and plants and the number of times he would give away plants to someone to encourage their interest.

Ted had a lovely singing voice and his eclectic taste in music is reflected in today's

music. Many an evening was spent with the stereo getting a good workout.

Through the family's schooling, Ted was their walking dictionary & thesaurus. He'd studied Greek and Latin at school, so could always be relied on when help with spelling and meaning was required.

Ted never lost the ability to put pen to paper. He wrote a few articles on how to grow native orchids. These were published in orchid magazines. Special thanks to Ellen for transferring his scratchy writing to typeface.

Ted is sadly missed by his family and friends. And hopefully his love of plants his green thumb has been passed on to some of us.

A long-time friend of Ted and Barb Gregory, David Cannon, first met them in Wayside Nursery, Port Macquarie in early 1970's and was invited to stay with them that night at their home. This began a very special lifetime friendship that included many visits and bush walks together with Garry, sharing their mutual love of bush and Australian Native Orchids. Ted & Barb willingly shared their wealth of knowledge of breeding orchids with David and many new varieties were created. David is continuing the legacy in registering hybrids. To name a few, *Dendrobium* Memoria Garry Gregory, *D.* Glenthorne, *D.* Glenking, and *D.* Ted Gregory

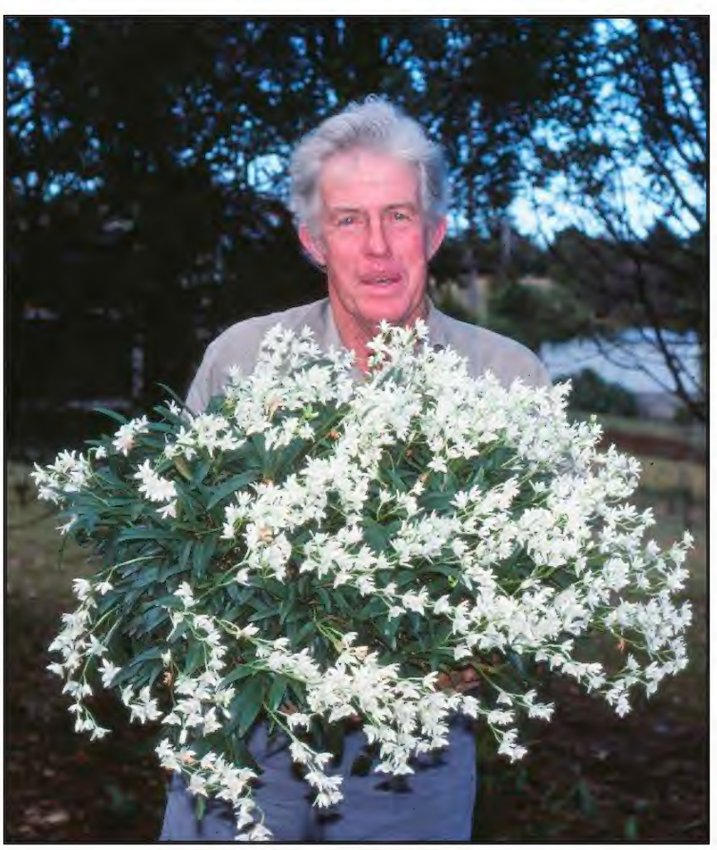
I first met Ted and Barb Gregory on Mount Tamborine, Eagle Heights at their orchid nursery Merrellen Orchids in 1980. I was welcomed into their family as another son. Ted was my mentor into growing Australian Native Orchids, a very quiet man with a wealth of knowledge and a handshake from hell.

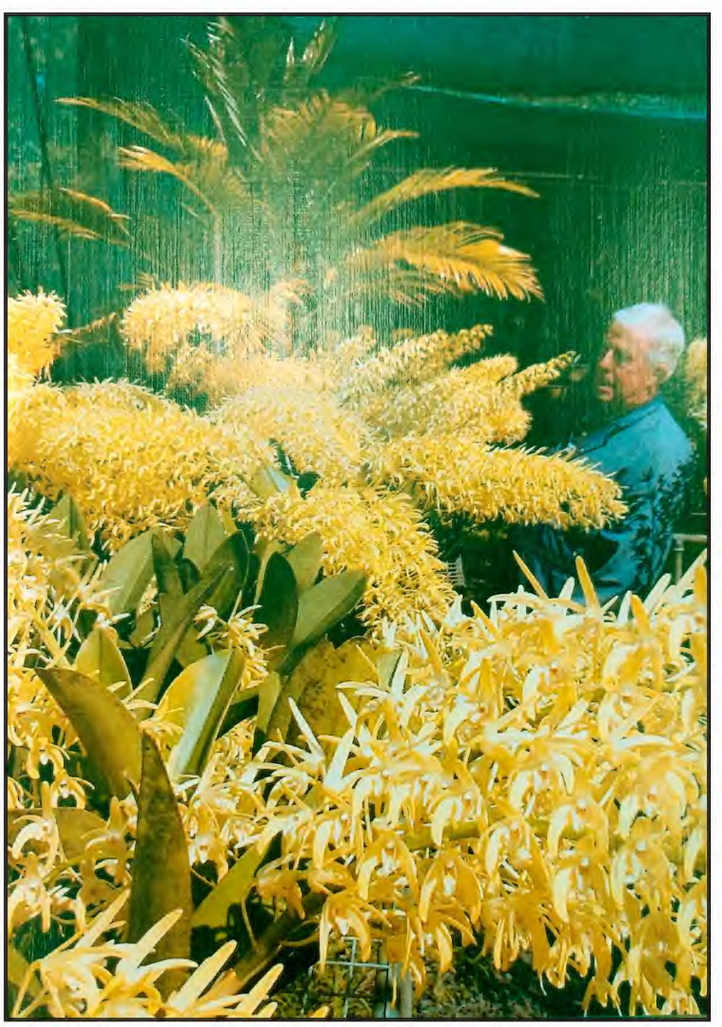
A friendship of some 42 years

Gone but never forgotten

RIP Laddie

Greg Feltis





An Orchid Amateur on Norfolk Island

Helen Mason
Photos by Helen Mson

Norfolk Island is 1700km northeast of Sydney, 1500km north of New Zealand, and 700km southeast of Noumea. It is a marvel that the first settlers found this 35 sq km volcanic speck in the middle of the Pacific. We had an interesting holiday there on 7-14 October 2022, and were impressed that a few thousand people manage to survive under difficult living conditions, with limited services and supplies from the mainland. They showed a calm patience that contrasts with our City culture, and is particularly evident after Covid. The highlight of our holiday was the orchids we found. Jerry Coleby-Williams (ABC TV Gardening Australia) led the group comprising 20 east coast Australian tourists.

When Canberra orchid experts Mark Clements and Anne Mackenzie joined the group, they went to a lot of trouble to show us five native orchid species unique to Norfolk Island, with some in flower. Finding them in the regrowth forest proved challenging and exciting. Everyone was amazed that these beautiful plants survived 200 years of land clearing, farming, and associated feral pests.

Mark and Anne offered to show us some native orchid species on Mt Pitt. As we drove up the steep road approaching the National Park, we stopped at a palm tree to see *Thelychiton macropus*, alongside *Phreatia paleata,* and both were flowering.

Thelychiton macropus

Thelychiton macropus

We walked through lush tropical forest from Mt Pitt towards the highest peak, Mt Bates (321m), where we found a number of *Thelychiton macropus* in flower on large rocky outcrops, beside *Thelychiton brachypus* (not in flower). Further along the path, we found the roots of *Taeniophyllum norfolkianum* wrapped around a large Norfolk Island pine branch. This leafless orchid was also in flower.

On another outing Mark and Anne showed us an endangered orchid (*Microtis sp.*) with tiny flowers, growing on a patch of mown grass by the road. This was a rare sighting of the orchid. I took a photo using a black background *(figure 3)*.

Thelychiton macropus

Microtis sp habitat

Taeniophyllum norfolkianum

Microtis sp

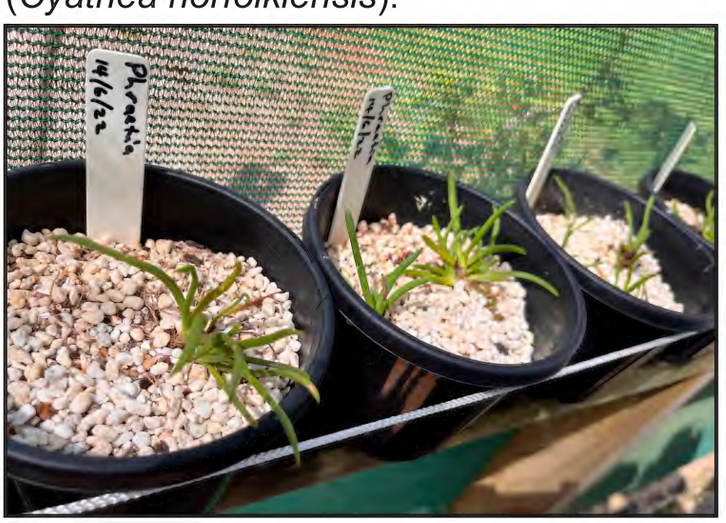
Later in the week on our visit to Music Valley, resident Jane Rutledge-Evans gave us a brief history of her family dating back to 1859. We wandered for an hour through a beautiful 8ha garden, admiring the abundant produce and lush tropical plants.

We found a native *Hibiscus insularis* in flower, with its unique red and white striped candy cane stamen.

When we drove west to a garden at Steeles Point, we met Merv, a direct descendant of Pitcairn Island. Twenty years ago he cleared his White Oak (*Lagunaria patersonia*) forest that was overgrown with asparagus fern, and planted a native terrestrial epiphyte, Birds Nest Fern (*Asplenium australasicum*) which has grown prolifically .

We visited Pat Buffet's garden comprised of a 16ha orchard of 800 trees, planted in 1988. There was a range of citrus, stone fruit, feijoa, R2E2 mango, avocado and some enormous ripe pawpaws. Her Hawaiian Hibiscus collection was grown as a hedge. We were very surprised to see a tree in her garden with a number of native *Thelychiton macropus* orchids strapped to the bark.

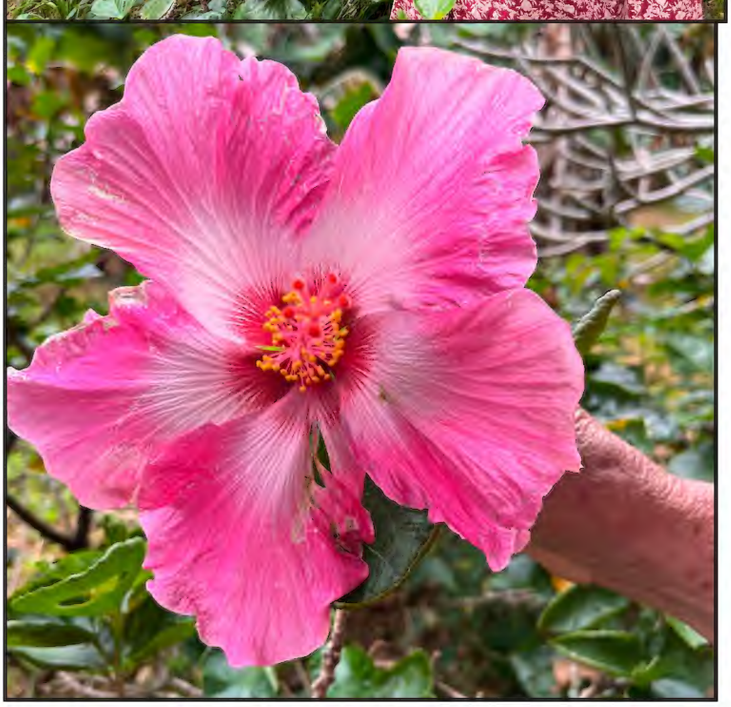
When we drove to the Botanical Gardens, the Ranger gave us an overview of the NPWS revegetation strategy, and showed us the native Norfolk Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*), Palm tree *(Rhopalostylis bauera)* and the world's tallest Tree Fern (*Cyathea norfolkiensis*).



Phreatia sp.

When we visited NPWS Nursery, we saw propagation underway of *Phreatia sp.* orchids along with many native species, soon to be planted out on the Island.

Phreatia sp.



Pat Buffet's Hawaiian Hibiscus collection

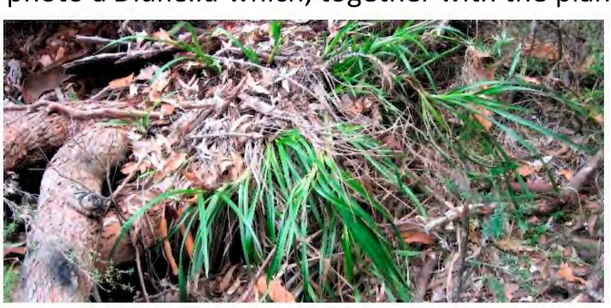
The Culture of *Cymbidium suave* Nature's Way

A wander along a fire trail in Bouddi NP David Butler 2020

These two photos of the same fire trail and trees show how, each December, the bush is magically lit up with the rich colouring of *Angophora*, accompanied by many plants of *Cymbidium suave* in full flower.

Plants commence life by the germination of air borne seed or by stolons which seek out openings in the tree trunk, resulting in plants growing anywhere suitable in the height of the tree or in logs and stumps.

Appearances can be deceptive as in the left photo the lower plant is a *Lomandra*, and in the right photo a *Dianella* which, together with the plants of *Cym. suave* higher up, are all Australian natives.



A large plant of *Cym. suave* has fallen with its host tree and struggles to survive in the shattered remains of the tree's decaying heartwood, the nature of which is more clearly shown in the photo on the right.

This population of *Cym. Suave*, situated along a fire trail in Bouddi NP, has held my interest for over thirty years during which time small plants have developed to flowering size only to be wiped out in control burns, while others have successfully developed in rotting stumps or popped out of knot-holes on the end of stolons. Host trees here are mostly *Eucalypts* but also include *Casuarinas* and one *Angophora costata*.

Australasian Orchid Crosses from August to October 2022

Dendrobium

Aussie Hot Coals	[*Doc.*] Tweetas x [*Doc.*] *mortii*	L.A.Edwards (O/U) 2022
Beauty Davtiny	*violaceoflavens* x Syaqueena Azzahra Mashel	D. S. Santoso 2022
Blue Wonder	Peter Shen x Blue Twinkle	C. Kumano (H & R) 2022
Dra Arlena Kartolo	*violaceoflavens x racieanum*	Luhur 2022
Gardens by the Bay 10th Anniversary	Milo x *racieanum*	Gardens by the Bay 2022
Harjanarium Mipa	Emma White x *lineale*	Pabongan Orc. (Mastur) 2022
Jensen Fantasy	Island Fantasy x *canaliculatum*	Sunnyview Orch. 2022
Jensen Sylvias Gold	*sylvanum x helix*	Sunnyview Orch. 2022
Kartinah Wiryosoendjojo	Kirana x Burana Racha	Wiryosoendjojo 2022
Lo Kiem Luan	*racieanum x trilamellatum*	Luhur 2022
Loe Hong Kang	*sylvanum* × *lineale*	Luhur 2022
Magenta's Ruffles	[*Doc*] Marlene x [*Doc.*]Aussie Phil	R.P.Reitano (S.Harper) 2022
Memoria Loe Hong Kang	*gouldii x sylvanum*	Luhur 2022
Prabu Minak Koncar	Pauline x Kakela	E. Y. Purwanto 2022
Puspa Nusa Barung	Godfrey Seeto x *schulleri*	E. Y. Purwanto 2022
Qiana Azkadina Anuradha	*macrophyllum* x Rose Marie	E. Y. Purwanto 2022
Ringing	*atroviolaceum x kauldorumii*	Leroy Orch. (O/U) 2022
Sekar Alit B-29	Rose Marie x *affine*	E. Y. Purwanto 2022
Sembada	Dandy Dame x *violaceoflavens*	A. Afan 2022
Tweeteur	(*Doc)* Saboteur x (*Doc*) Tweetie	Kings Nursery (O/U) 2022

Australian Orchid Crosses from August to October 2022

Dendrobium

Aussie Corka	Auscobber x *speciosum*	S. & S.Pope 2022
Aussie Falcon	Aussie Victory x *falcorostrum*	N. J. Wagemans 2022
Australian Deep Purple	Australian Ginger x Mulgrave	Hemmings (AustralianOrc) 2022
Australian Fairy Rose	Australian Macbride x Lawrose	Hemmings (AustralianOrc) 2022
Australian Jazz	Jazz x Aussie Parade	M.B.Wood (W.Turville)
Australian Lollie Shop	Tooradin x Australian Colourfest	Hemmings (AustralianOrc) 2022
Cosmic Obsession	Australian Obsession x Cosmic Gold	M. B. Wood 2022

Cosmic Zip	Stunning x Zip	R. J. Bennett (D.F Butler) 2022
Gympie Fireworks	Starsheen x Australian Jungle Sparkler	M. Pritchard 2022
Heinz Greve	*kingianum* x Victorian Flare	Greve 2022
Hilda's Artist	Hilda Poxon x Australian Artist	M. Anderson 2022
Keira Stone	Gracillimum x Australian Stone Mosaic	A. Davis 2022
Keira Sunbeam	Australian Sunshine x Dunokayla	A. Davis 2022
Keira's Elegance	Elegant Heart *x gracilicaule*	A. Davis 2022
Keira's Gale	Intense x Australian Sea Breeze	A. Davis 2022
Keira's Orbit	Australian Rhubarb Pie x *aemulum*	A. Davis 2022
Magenta's Lipstick	Ray's Spot *x speciosum*	R. P. Reitano (K. Unsworth) 2022
Newbold Norman	Anne's Rainbow Surprise x Specio-kingianum	Orch.Newbold(O/U)
Nullarbor Quartz	Tooloom x *speciosum*	D. Rounsley 2022
Velvet Merlot	Blue Violetta x Black Cat	D. L. Callahan (O/U) 2022
Vicki's Gold	Wasyl x Amber Banks	B. Killen 2022
Willowbank Dingo	*(Doc) chordiforme x (Doc) linguiforme*	Willowbanks 2022
Yondiel	Lochiel x Yondi Tina	Cabanban (M.B Wood) 2022

Plectochilus

Nullarbor Sands	*Sarco olivaceus x Plrhz tridentata*	D. Rounsley 2022

Pterostylis

Richard Thomson	*Ptst.* [*Tur.*] *concinna x Ptst. grandiflora*	A. Gibbons 2022

Sarcochilus

Ananya	Iris x Nugget	C. Halls 2022
Anika Alie	Iris x Gerroa	C. Halls 2022
Gwget	Gwyneth x Nugget	J. Doney 2022
Meldee	Melglow x Michelledee	J. Doney 2022
Melglow	Melba x Fiery Glow	J. Doney (O/U) 2022
Normadoo	Norma x Gunnadoo	J. Doney 2022
Sparkling Burgundy	Karla x Maria	C. Halls 2022
Sparkling Rose	Blanche x Lorna's Dove	C. Halls 2022

List of Synonyms

This lists the accepted names where only synonyms were used in the text.

Dendrobium [*Doc*] Australian Ginger Page 452 & 453

Dendrobium Speciokingianum [Delicatum] Page 453 & 454

Dendrobium striolatum [*Doc. striolata*] Page 454

Dendrobium calamiforme [*Doc. calamiformis*] Page 454

Dendrobium [*Thelychiton*] *macropus* Page 464 & 465

413 *Dendrobium* Alexandra Lass 'Cecile' HCC/ANOS - 78.6 pts

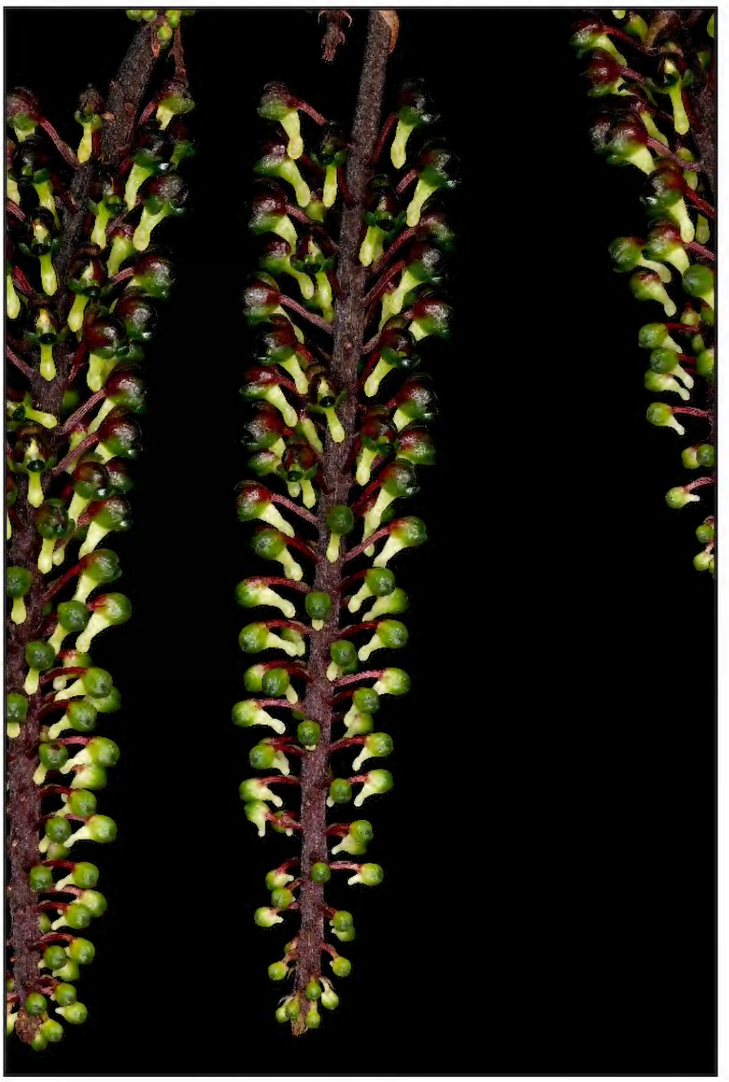
Parents

Dendrobium lasianthera **'Sepik Blue' ×**

Dendrobium **Adrian Lonne**

Owner:	**Paul & Cecile Horgan**	
Judged by:	**Northern Regional Panel**	
Date:	**28/5/2022**	
Results	**Average Panel Points**	
Shape	**25**	**19.1**
Colour	**20**	**16.8**
Size	**15**	**11.7**
Substance & Texture	**10**	**7.9**
Floriferousness	**15**	**11.3**
Habit of Inflorescence	**15**	**11.8**
Total	**100**	**78.6**
	Measurements	
Flower	**V - 47 mm**	**W - 55 mm**
Petal	**L - 30 mm**	**W - 5 mm**
Sepal	**L - 27 mm**	**W - 9 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 26 mm**	**W.- 8 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 21mm**	**W.-11mm**
No. Flowers -	**98**	**No. Buds- 0**
No. Inflorescence	**4**	
Length Inflorescence	**450 mm**	
Photographer	**Roslyn Capell**	

414/415 Robiquetia wassellii 'Magenta' AM/ACC ANOS 81.6 /82.6 pts



Owner:	**Robert Reitano**	
Judged by:	**Northern Regional**	
Panel Date:	**9/8/2022**	
Results	**Average Panel Points for AM**	
Shape	**25**	**20.2**
Colour	**20**	**16.4**
Size	**15**	**12.1**
Substance & Texture	**10**	**7.9**
Floriferousness	**15**	**13.1**
Habit of Inflorescence	**15**	**11.9**
Total	**100**	**81.6**

Measurements

Flower	**V- 14 mm W - 7 mm**
Petal	**L.- 5 mm W.- 4 mm**
Sepal	**L.- 5.5 mm W. - 3 mm**
Dorsal	**L. - 5.5 mm W. - 3.5 mm**
Labellum	**L. - 7.5 mm W.- 2.5 mm**

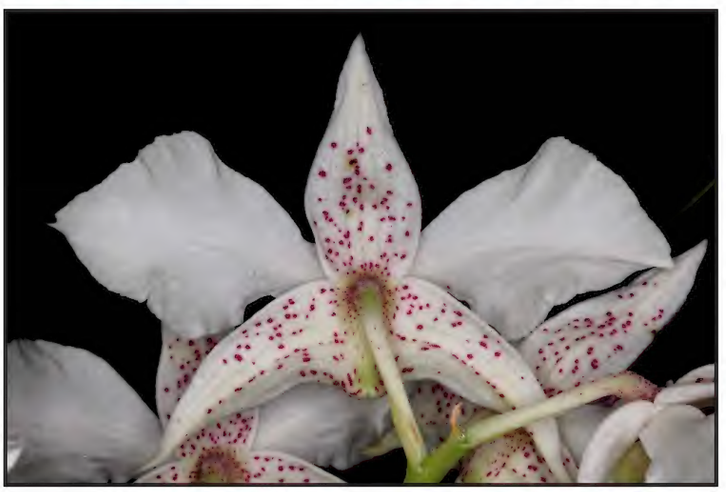
No. Flowers 212 No. Buds 424

No. Inflorescence 8 (2 all buds)

Length Inflorescence 170 mm

Photographer Jonathan Cara

416 Dendrobium Royal Wings ‘Jenifer’ HCC/ANOS 78 points



Dendrobium **Roy Tokunaga ×**
Dendrobium **Silver Wings**

Owner:	**Don Elms**	
Judged by:	**Northern Regional Panel**	
Date:	**20/8/2022**	
Results	**Average**	**Panel Points**
Shape	**25**	**20.5**
Colour	**20**	**16.8**
Size	**15**	**11.7**
Substance & Texture	**10**	**7.4**
Floriferousness	**15**	**10.8**
Habit of Inflorescence	**15**	**10.6**
Total	**100**	**78**

Measurements

Flower	**V - 57 mm W - 85mm**
Petal	**L.- 42 mm W. - 26mm**
Sepal	**L.- 35 mm W.- 16 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 34 mm W. - 17 mm**
Labellum	**L. - 38 mm W. - mm**
No. Flowers	**68**
No. Buds	**0**
No. Inflorescence	**11**
Length Inflorescence	**125 mm**
Photographer	**Jonathan Cara**

417 Dendrobium lichenastrum ‘Neville’s Delight’ ACC/ANOS 83.6 pts

Owner: Michael Fish
Judged by: Northern Regional Panel
Date: 25/8/2022

Results	Average Panel Points	
Shape 25	ACC so N/A	
Colour 20	ACC so N/A	
Size 15	ACC so N/A	
Substance & Texture 10	ACC so N/A	
Floriferousness 15	ACC so N/A	
Habit of Inflorescence 15	ACC so N/A	
Total 100	83.6	

Measurements

Flower	V.- 8 mm W.- 5.5 mm
Petal	L.- 4.5 mm W.- 1 mm
Sepal	L.- 5 mm W.- 4.5 mm
Dorsal	L.- 3mm W. - 2.5 mm
Labellum	L.- 4 mm W.- 2.5 mm
No. Flowers 60	No. Buds 340
No. Inflorescence	400
Length Inflorescence	6 mm
Photographer	David James

418 Dendrobium striolatum 'Harrow' HCC/ANOS pts 76.83

Dendrobium striolatum 'Frills' x *Dendrobium striolatum* 'Ruffles'

Owner:	**John Haniver**	
Judged by:	**Victorian Panel**	
Date:	**9/10/2022**	
Results	**Average**	**Panel Points**
Shape	**25**	**19.17**
Colour	**20**	**16**
Size	**15**	**11.67**
Substance & Texture	**10**	**8**
Floriferousness	**15**	**10.92**
Habit of Inflorescence	**15**	**11.08**
Total	**100**	**76.83**

Measurements

Flower V. - 27 mm W.- 35 mm
Petal L.- 14.5 mm W.-4.5 mm
Sepal L.- 21 mm W.- 7.2 mm
Dorsal L.- 15.5 mm W.-6 mm
Labellum L. 12.5 mm W. 10 mm
No. Flowers 309 **No. Buds** 40
No. Inflorescence 349
Length Inflorescence 450 mm
Photographer Callyn Farrell

ANOS Groups and Societies

Current contact details can be found at

anos.org.au or in the individual group website.

Queensland

ANOS Beenleigh Inc.

ANOS Kabi Inc.(Brisbane)

ANOS Mackay and District ANOS

Townsville Inc.

Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba Inc.

New South Wales

ANOS Central Coast

ANOS Far North Coast Inc.

ANOS Illawarra

ANOS Macarthur and District

ANOS Mid-North Coast

ANOS Newcastle Inc.

ANOS Sydney Inc.

ANOS Warringah Inc.

Victoria

ANOS Geelong Inc.

ANOS Melbourne Suburbs Group Inc.

ANOS Victoria Inc.

South Australia

Native Orchid Society of South Australia Inc.

Western Australia

ANOS Western Australia Inc.

New Zealand

ANOS New Zealand Native Orchid Group

Erythrorchis cassythoides